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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1892.

四月五英華

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

NOTICE
Communications regarding Advertising, Submissions, Books, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," only, and general business matters to "The Manager," only. Paid postage will be continued and compensated.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily News should be sent to us at 10 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISING.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

THE WARD-ROOM OFFICERS of H.M.S. "IMPERIALIST" will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their Messmates. S. CHIN-TING. Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. 1031

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LIMITED.

7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE APPOINTED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the CONVENTIONAL HOTEL, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI, on THURSDAY, MAY 5th, at 11 o'clock A.M.

W. HAYWARD,
Secretary.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the CONVENTIONAL HOTEL, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its Business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up."

Shall the Resolution be passed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up?

Dated this 4th day of May, 1892.

TUENER & CO.,
General Managers.

The Tabuk Planting Co. Ltd.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 5th day of May, 1892, at Noon, when the principal Resolutions to be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th April, 1892, will be referred for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

THE SEAL.—The General Manager shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal. The General Manager or in his absence a Committee appointed by him for the purpose shall sign every instrument to which the Seal is affixed, every instrument shall be countersigned by the Secretary, or some other person appointed by the General Manager.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. 1030

AKARADZUKA HOTEL.

NEAR KOBE, JAPAN.

First-Rate Accommodation, Lovely Scenery, and Good Nights. Excellent Cuisine and G.O.M. The Iron Arms, with the best Wine recommended by the most eminent Medical Men for Rheumatism, Goit, Dyspepsia, Chirosis, Eczema, Affections of the Urinary Organs and other allied Diseases.

Good River Fishing.

Karakadzuka is one and a half hours from Kobe.

For terms and particulars apply to

Mrs. A. R. HUGHES,
Manager.

The Waters can be obtained in Bottles from MASTERS CHUCKSHAW & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1032.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES".

Captain Lewis will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. 1023

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING".

Captain Sturges will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SAISON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. 1023

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HOIHOI AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Passengers and Cargo for TOURANE and QUINHON).

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG".

Captain Fournier will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. 1023

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

A. ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the conveyance of SALOON PASSENGERS in the COMPANY'S EXTRA STEAMER "MALACCA".

Captain P. W. Campbell will sail to LONDON via Suez Canal and leaving Hongkong about the 17th MAY.

For Particulars as to rates and accommodation, apply to

H. H. JOSEPH,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1892. 1033

G. GIRAULT,
8, Queen's Road.

WINES.

SHERRIES.

DELICIOUS—Pale dry... 5.00 3.60

VINO DE PASTO—an Old Matured Wine... 8.00 0.75

MARZANILLA—Very Delicate... 10.00 0.50

OLOXO—rather a full-bodied Wine... 12.00 1.10

AMONTILLADO—Very Superior... 14.00 1.25

PORTS.

RICH FRUITY, with much Charo-
ter, Yellow Seal... 8.00 0.75

A FINE WINE, rather Delicate, Green Seal... 10.00 0.40

A DELICATE, TAWNY WINE, Black Seal... 12.00 1.10

A LIGHT, TAWNY, DRY WINE, Blue Seal... 14.00 1.25

MARSALA.

A SUPERIOR WINE... 8.00 0.75

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA... 15.00 1.50

LIQUEURS.

BENEDICTINE, CHARTRASSE, Yellow and Green, PEPPERMINT Green and White, CO-
CACAO, MARASQUINO from Zara, and ascertained
CREME.

Apply to

G. GIRAULT,
8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. 1023

W. WINES.

CLARETS.

in Oats and Pta.
MOUTON.

Price \$12.50 per dozen quarts.

INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
CROSSES,
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS
in Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

We invite attention to the following brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, and imported in wood and baled ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best quality of foreign wines.

In ordering, please state to whom the wine or spirit is to be sent, and for what quantity desired.

PORTS: (See *Labels and general uses*.)

For dots. Per Bot.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$10.00

B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule 12. 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal 14. 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 18. 1.50

SHERRIES.

A. delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6. 0.80

B. Superior Old Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 7.50 0.75

C. Mauzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10. 1.00

CO. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10. 1.00

D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, dinner wine, Pale Capsule 12. 1.10

E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14. 1.25

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4. 50

B. Superior Red Capsule \$5. 50

C. St. Julian, Red Capsule 11. 1.20

D. La Rose, Red Capsule 11. 1.20

MADEIRA, HOCK & CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various brands in stock

on application.

Per dots. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$13. 1.20

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 15. 1.40

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 20. 1.75

D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872, Vintage, Red Capsule 30. 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blended, White Cap 8. 0.75

B. Watson's Glenrothes, Maliblue Blend, Blue Cap. with Name and Trade Mark 8. 0.75

C. Watson's Ahabour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 8. 0.75

D. Watson's U.K. P. Blend of Scotch Whisky, Scotch Malt Whisky, Virgin Cognac 10. 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12. 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule 8. 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 10. 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 12. 1.10

GENTLE'S BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule with Name 10. 1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Cap. Capsule 4. 0.40

B. Fine Unstrained, White Capsule 4. 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5. 0.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaican, Violet Capsule 12. 1.00

(Guiana Island, \$1.50 per Gallon)

LIQUORS.

Benedictine Maraschino, Caramac, Hesca's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Sligert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES OF APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 4th February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On the subject of correspondence, the news columns shall be addressed to the Editor, or to the Manager, Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, and not to publicize that fact as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent to the Editor, or to the day of publication.

At no time during the week is it limited.

For reliable Address Press, Telephone No. 12.

IRVING.

At 10 m. T.S. T.S. on the 2nd inst., the wife of Com. Wm. C. H. Hastings, G.M., of a daughter, [REDACTED]

HONGKONG, MAY 4TH, 1922.

A PERIODICAL of the correspondence in the last Blue Book respecting the Anti-foreign Riots in China covers at least two very distinct impressions to the mind of the reader. The first is a conviction that the Chinese Government never displayed the slightest interest in the question, and only took steps to arrest or punish the guilty parties under strong pressure, in the meantime sending home the most undignified assurances through their Ambassador in London. No better proof of this is needed than that found in the despatches of Sir JOHN WALSHAM. In one despatch he says very rightly that "there is something almost bordering on flippancy in the tone" of the Tsing-li Yamen's communication (dated the 3rd September), and he states further on that "nothing has been done by the Tsing-li Yamen except under the strongest pressure, and even then it has been done unwillingly and ungraciously." And again, "Instead of our finding the Ministers of the Tsing-li Yamen showing zeal and energy in carrying out the Imperial commands, we discover that they are treating the whole matter as if it really hardly concerned them and as being a passing trouble to be dealt with by local authorities alone." Then if, the Foreign Representatives demand to this indifference, to add, "they are quickly put off with the excuse that, according to Chinese etiquette, it is not customary to do this, that, or the other thing, and that we must not be impatient,"

Meanwhile in London the Chinese Minister here was assuring Lord SALISBURY that everything was being done to prevent further outrages and punish the authors of the riots.

In November, through his Secretary Sir HALLIDAY MACKENZIE, he forwarded the following translation of a message received

from the Tsing-li Yamen as follows:-

"The missionary disturbances which have unfortunately taken place in various provinces having been traced to the circulation of inflammatory placards and pamphlets amongst the people, the Imperial Government has determined on taking most stringent measures for their suppression. The authors are to be sought for arrested, and, on being found guilty, executed at once, and without waiting for the usual Imperial authorization to carry out the sentence. The suspension of the law requiring the Imperial sanction for the infliction of capital punishment will, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, have a most salutary effect, and lead to the gradual disappearance of objectionable publications which have, in so many instances recently been productive of such deplorable results." This was despatched to London on the 19th November, and nothing has been done from that time to the present. Telegraphing to Lord SALISBURY on the 26th January Sir JOHN WALSHAM reports that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, as mentioned in the *Times* of 19th ult., at which nearly 30,000 shares were represented, it was resolved that a meeting should be arranged at that port. On the 28th the *Times* News received a telegram from its correspondent at Nagasaki announcing that Mr. Sutton's illness had terminated fatally.

The Daily News printed a report that rumours were based there of the murder of some G.I.M. missionaries in Shanghai, and Shanghai contemporary adds:-Nothing is known of any such occurrence at the headquarters of the China Inland Mission, and we trust the rumours are unfounded.

The disturbance with the aborigines in Formosa has, according to latest reports received by the *Times*, apparently been quelled. The chief of the tribe has agreed to renounce terms of cannibalism with the Imperial Commander, offering his son and daughter as hostages, and promising to act in the common interest of its members.

The distance with the aborigines in Formosa has, according to latest reports received by the *Times*, apparently been quelled. The chief of the tribe has agreed to renounce terms of cannibalism with the Imperial Commander, offering his son and daughter as hostages, and promising to act in the common interest of its members.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1893.

THE SALE OF MANILA LOTTERY TICKETS IN HONGKONG.

Lotteries when fairly conducted are perhaps the least harmful form of gambling. The man who buys a ticket, or a portion thereof—for they are usually divisible—knows precisely what he is doing, the amount of his stake, and the fact that no further liability can attach to it. He looks up the bit of paper, waits patiently for the drawing, and if philosophic regards the transaction as closed. It's a pity folks fail so much the better, but it is not a thing to count upon, even remotely expect. Lotteries, however, like all other kinds of gambling, have their bad side. Too often they foster a gambling spirit and lead persons with small incomes to despise small savings, and sometimes tempt them to expend more money than they can properly afford in tickets. It may be said, of course, and with little truth, that if the money did not go in lottery tickets it might go in other more objectionable modes of gambling, where the rotary of this vice might be easily swindled. State lotteries are always well patronised because they afford security against cheating, and there is in the minds of speculators the comfortable assurance that, if they are fortunate enough to get a winning number, they are certain of receiving the prize. The Manila Lottery fulfills this condition, and hence its wide popularity throughout the Far East. The prizes are fair, numerous, and the chief prize is always a large amount, sufficient on occasions to raise the receiver to a position of comparative influence. Here the ready sale these tickets find in the colony, in Macao, the China and Japan Treaty ports, Siam, and elsewhere.

When the new Gambling Ordinance was passed, it was very rightly considered necessary that this form of gambling should be legislated against as well as the various descriptions of Chinese gambling mentioned, since it was desired to put down the Weising Lottery. The Government could not consistently leave the European lottery in full possession of the market when legislating to suppress the Chinese, and the sale of the Manila tickets was accordingly forbidden in the Colony. Apart from the fact that to have omitted such a provision from the Ordinance would have laid them open to the charge of class legislation, there were some excellent reasons for endeavouring to stop the influx of these tickets. The Manila Lottery, though conducted in the strictest manner, is not run for the benefit of the ticket holders. The profits which are very large, go, we believe, to ecclesiastical charities in the Philippines, and these are derived from the commission of 25 per cent. charged. The investor, therefore, say, of \$100, if he succeeds in drawing a \$100 prize, only gets back 75 per cent. of his money. It accordingly follows, even supposing that in the long run Hongkong wins prizes in proportion to the number of tickets purchased, there is still a considerable drain made on her treasury for this gamble. The tickets, too, are not obtainable here at par; they are always sold at a premium to afford the agent a commission. Nor are these the only objections to this foreign lottery. Lightly come, lightly go is a saying that applies to the sale of these tickets.

CAPT. HASTINGS' APPOINTMENTS.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary satisfactorily disposed of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's questions in connection with the post of Superintendent of the Water Police by announcing that Captain Hastings has ceased to hold such office and has received three months' notice to vacate the quarters at Kowloon. This closes the episode so far as Captain Hastings is concerned. No blame can attach to an officer who on arrival finding his substantive post to be a mere sinecure, seeks for other employment to fill his time and make up a fair salary. The work of the Assistant Harbour Master is almost nominal and his pay insufficient for a man in his social position. A chance was afforded to the Government to get Captain Hastings suitably provided for in a post for which he was well qualified when the Governorship of Victoria fell vacant, but they managed to bungle matters in some way, with the result that the Secretary of State is sending out a man who, so far as we can learn, has not any special qualification. This is a serious omission on the part of the Admiralty, and it is to be hoped that the Admiralty will take care of him.

The Hon. E. E. Bellios is quite justified in putting the question of which he gave notice at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, namely, to ask for the number of convictions and the description of punishments inflicted for breach of the Gambling Ordinance by the sale and purchase of Manila Lottery tickets. There have been some prosecutions and convictions, but not lately. Indeed these took place, if we remember rightly, soon after the passage of the Ordinance, and then almost suddenly ceased. Whether this has resulted from the apathy of the Police or the increased cunning and wariness of the vendors of the tickets, or from both causes combined, we are not prepared to say, but certain it is that no prosecutions have been heard of for some time. This does not prove that the tickets are no longer sold; as a matter of fact they are readily obtainable in the Colony, and are hawked about the streets by Chinese, who also invade the mercantile offices and—no we have no moral doubt—over the sacred precincts of the Government offices and the Supreme Court itself, for there is no limit to the daring of the Chinese hawkers especially if his goods be contraband. We do not say that the Police are much to be blamed for failing to suppress this unlawful business. The difficulties in the way of its detection are very great. Few persons, either European or Chinese, would be found to give information against one of these hawking parties on account of the trouble involved. The crime is state-created, and is not of a nature to enlist the aid of the community, most of whom, too, have in their time had their little "shy" at this mild form of the prevailing vice. As a matter of fact the Chinese will gamble, and it is impossible wholly to suppress it. Common sense teaches the advisability of endeavouring to regulate rather than to prohibit the gambling in dark corners, where it only grows, but finds real crime; but the good people of Exeter Hall have forced upon the Colony the policy of attempting suppression in place of judicious regulation. We trust that their natural indignation may find sufficient vent by such a proceeding, and thus averted a quarrel likely to be serious and lasting, the full effects of which it is not easy to foresee.

This hasty, and we are inclined to think ill-considered, legislation at Washington is much to be deplored. It is calculated to induce a most unfavourable effect on the Chinese mind, and lessen the hitherto anti-foreign feeling at Peking. It puts a wedge into the hands of the Ministers of the Taon-yen when the Foreign Ministers prefer complaints of the violation of Treaty stipulations by Chinese officials to the injury of foreign merchants and missionaries in China. The returned emigrants from the United States also almost invariably prove intensely anti-foreign, and it is impossible wholly to suppress it. Common sense teaches the advisability of endeavouring to regulate rather than to prohibit the gambling in dark corners, where it only grows, but finds real crime; but the good people of Exeter Hall have forced upon the Colony the policy of attempting suppression in place of judicious regulation. We trust that the local Government were at liberty to found a Lottery, with monthly drawings, charging 5 or 10 per cent. to cover the expenses of management, we should have little cause to complain of the drain of dollars from Hongkong to fill the Manila treasury, and there would be so much the less state-created crime to occupy the attention of the Police.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION AND HARBOUR CONSERVANCY.

That section of the Praya Reclamation extending from the Praya end of Icehouse Street to Murray Pier is rapidly showing patches of dry land as well as concretes behind the new wall in course of construction. Although, considering the depressed condition of the Colony and the fact that empty houses are unfortunately abundant, there is no longer any urgent need for building sites, it is satisfactory to see the aspect alluded to being converted into terra firma, because the typhoon season is approaching, when the work may be threatened with destruction. The danger of the work accomplished being partially undone is not a chimera, one, as experience proved many years ago in connection with the Praya wall at Kowloon, which was destroyed by a typhoon when in course of construction. The United States is the scene of more murders in proportion to population than any other country in the world, and in this respect San Francisco takes the leading place among the cities of America. Preliminary arrangements with home life, was the allied topic most considered. In view of this contingency we think it is most desirable that great efforts should now be made to get this work completed during the current month, so far as the

general interest is concerned. It is only a question of employing a few more boats to bring earth, and this should be done without hesitation. A report has been current lately—consequent probably on the appearance of what seems the base of a rough wall of stone on the western edge of this reclamation—that the work will for the present cease at this point. We are not in the confidence of the Government, but think this very unlikely; the wall presumably is merely intended by the engineer in charge as a protection against strong tides during the summer. No doubt Mr. Bowring is alive to the danger of part of his work being undone, but in my case it is to be hoped that he may be authorised to push this section on to completion with all possible speed.

In connection with this Reclamation we are informed that it is altering the currents in the harbour, and this is the case observations should be made and steps taken to prevent any ill effects resulting therefrom. One improvement of some importance will necessarily result from reclaiming such of the foreshore, namely the despatch of the water in the harbour, a matter of more importance than may be generally supposed, owing to its gradual silting up in parts. This is due to the dumping of rubbish which has gone on in the harbour for half a century. Millions of tons of ballast, building rubble, and stones from steamers have been deposited in it until it is now perceptibly shallower in the inner harbour. So much is this the case that a great ocean liner recently cleared up a lot of sand with her propeller. It is time therefore that some effective measures should be taken to further deposits of this kind, and to prevent the necessity arising in the near future. The chief offenders in this matter are the Chinese who have been allowed to carry away the ashes and refuse from the steamers supposed to carry it beyond the harbour limits, but by preference drop it quietly into the harbour and save themselves a journey. This is strictly forbidden by the Harbour regulations, and severe penalties ought always to be inflicted when cases come before the Magistrates. But very few convictions, unfortunately, are secured, the offenders being generally befriended by the darkness. Now that the Immigration Treaty has been concluded with China, the Chinese Government assured the American Ministers that China was more anxious to keep her labouring classes at home than they could be to keep them out, and it was because the Americans relied upon that statement of the Chinese that the Treaty was made. He went on to accuse the Chinese Government of bad faith and the continued violation of the spirit of the Treaty by doing a great deal of hydrophobia. The death took place at the Chinese Hospital. The boy (coloured) was hit and was left in a coma. After he was more dead than alive he was admitted to the Hospital. Since after the boy was hit the dog was killed, and so far as I can ascertain the animal did not show any symptoms of rabies at the time, although it must have been suffering from that disease.

Minister Dr. Castle—Can the Superintendent of the Veterinary Surgeon to the Dairy Farm be allowed to practice in this house? The dog was bitten by a boy suffering from rabies. I know of no law which forbids anyone who has not suffered from rabies to practice in this house. The boy (coloured) was hit and was left in a coma. After he was more dead than alive he was admitted to the Hospital. Since after the boy was hit the dog was killed, and so far as I can ascertain the animal did not show any symptoms of rabies at the time, although it must have been suffering from that disease.

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Issued with the "Hongkong Daily Press," 4th May, 1892.

Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.

QUOTATIONS FOR MAIL OF 4TH MAY, 1892.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892, 4.00 p.m.

STOCKS.	CAPITAL.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	Paid Up.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	WHEN PAID.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.									
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$10,000,000	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$6,300,000	\$30,996.58	20/- for 1-year ending 31st Dec. 1891	Feb. 29, '92	85 per cent. prem.
Bank of China, Japan & the S'hs, Ltd.	\$2,000,000	199,875	\$10	15	225,629.13.7	\$2,100.00	1899 inter 2/-	Mar. 7, '92	\$64, sales & buyers.
Do. Founders	.....	1,250	\$1	21	.....	.....	1890 Inter 1/3	Feb. 14, '91	225.
National Bank of China, Limited	10,774.4 sh.	10,774.4 sh.	\$10	4/- and 10/- premium	First year.	.....	First year	..	8 sh. 32 p. st. dis.
Do. Do. (Founders)...	21,000,000	750,000	\$10	4/- and 10/- premium	.....	.....	None	..	\$200, buyers.
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Union Assurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$800,000	\$480.00	26 per cent. for 1890	Oct. 15, '91	\$89, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,400,000	24,000	\$25	\$25	\$760,000	\$247.418	18 per cent. for year ending 31st June, '91	Sept. 18, '91	\$61, sellers.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	5,000	\$200	\$20	Tls. 2,000	Tls. 2,000	Int. 30th Int. Int. for '90	..	& 6/8 Int. in Reserve
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	\$800,000	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$340,000	\$84,685.62	5/- per share	Mar. 12, '90	[sellers.]
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	\$2,500,000	16,000	\$250	\$50	\$650,000	\$511.167	Interim dividend 10 per cent. for 1890	Jan. 4, '92	\$102, sellers.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited	\$3,000,000	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$15,000	\$216,615.9	5 per cent. for 1890	July 4, '91	\$141, sellers.
FIRE INSURANCES.									
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,000,000	8,000	\$220	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$106,883	18 per share for 1890	Mar. 11, '92	\$275.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	\$2,000,000	8,000	\$100	\$20	\$770,000	\$245,985.57	30 per cent. for 1890	Feb. 19, '92	\$53, sellers.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,000,000	8,000	\$100	\$20	\$70,000	\$162,986.7	5 per cent. for 1890	Mar. 18, '92	\$151.
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$3,000,000	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$37,582.78	\$81,874.54	None	..	\$81, buyers.
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$1,600,000	60,000	\$20	\$20	\$59,000	230.183	4 per cent. for 4-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Feb. 1, '92	\$88, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$1,200,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	188.24	21 per cent. for 1890	June 1, '91	30 per cent. dis.
China & Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$250,000	5,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$8,243.10	None	..	\$50, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd.	\$1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$120,000	\$3,070.03	Int. 21st June, '91	Sept. 28, '91	\$36, buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co. pref shares.	4,400,000	10,000	\$10	\$10	186,000	\$2,884.175	Int. 21st June, '91	..	(\$10, nominal.
Do. Do. ordinary shares	.....	10,000	1	1	.....	.....	Int. 21st June, '91	..	(\$6, "
Steam Launch Co., Limited	\$100,000	2,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$8,770.16	None	Oct. 24, '91	"
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	\$1,500,000	15,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$12,637.48	Final div. of \$5 per share making \$1 for 1890	Sept. 1, '91	par. sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	\$700,000	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$31,431.91	9 per share for 1890	Mar. 21, '92	\$117, nominal.
Perfum Ime & Franska Mining Co., Limited	\$600,000	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$28,261.45	None	Mar. 28, '92	\$35, nominal.
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr. 4,000,000	8,000	Fr. 500	Fr. 500	Fr. 181.58	Dr. \$225,615.10	None	..	80 cts.
Selangor Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	167.5,000	115,446	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$25,499.41	None	..	\$220.
Imuria Mine, Limited	\$125,000	95,000	\$5	\$5	none	First year	None	..	10 cents.
Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$200,000	20,000	\$1	\$1	none	Dr. \$15,174.32	None	..	11.5, sellers.
Seletar Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$180,000	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$17,076	Int. 5th Aug. '91	Oct. 15, '91	25 cents.
Bank Australian Syndicate, Ltd.	\$1,000,000	1,000,000	\$1	181	none	Dr. \$4,447.10	None	..	\$6, sales.
Societe Francaise des Houilleres de Tourne	Fr. 4,000,000	8,000	Fr. 500	Fr. 500	Fr. 181.58	Dr. \$225,615.10	None	..	50 cts. sole & sellers.
Do. Weathers & Gopdwra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dr. \$28,658.47	None	..	75 per cent. dis. sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$1,562,500	12,500	\$125	\$125	none	\$18,205.01	7 per cent. 4-year end. 31st Dec. '91	Mar. 1, '92	79 per cent. prem. sellers.
Berkeley & Newker Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	\$1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$15,419.83	Final div. 3 per cent. 7 per cent for 1891	Aug. 2, '92	\$61, sales & buyers.
Wendell Warehouses & Storage Co., Limited	\$260,000	2,860	\$100	\$57	none	\$475.25	Int. 21st Dec. '91	Jan. 28, '92	\$40.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDING.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited	\$5,000,000	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,210,000	\$22,406.61	Final div. \$2 per share making total div. of 1/4 per cent for 1891	Jan. 26, '92	\$53.
New London Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$300,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$267.16	None	..	\$10, sales.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$625,000	12,500	\$50	\$40	none	\$1,374.17	60 cents	July 20, '91	123, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	\$300,000	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	.....	2 per cent. for 1-year ending 31st Dec. '91	Sept. 7, '91	\$40, nominal.
Do. (new issue) ... Austin Arms Hotel & Building Co., Limited	\$200,000	4,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$18,638.62	Int. 21st Dec. '91	Sept. 7, '91	\$20, nominal.
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$200,000	4,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dec. 31, 1891	None	..	\$7.
Humphrys Estate & Finance Co., Limited	\$130,000	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$20,000	Dr. \$4,952.63	None	..	In liquidation.
Do. Deferred	\$120,000	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	..	\$156.
Minerals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Green Island Cement Co., Id.	\$1,000,000	10,000	\$250	\$250	none	Dr. \$61,704.19	None	..	88, sellers.
China-Borneo Co., Id. in Eq.	\$750,000	7,500	\$100	\$50	none	Dr. \$337,234.56	None	..	47, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	\$150,000	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$4,322.74	Interim dividend of 7 per cent for 1890	Nov. 5, '91	\$161, selected buyers.
Hongkong Trading Co., Id.	\$400,000	20,000	\$20	\$5	none	.....	6 percent. for 1890	April 1, '91	par. nominal.
H. G. Brown & Co., Id.	\$400,000	20,000	\$20	\$50	none	\$469.54	Int. div. \$1 per share equal to 6 per cent for '91	April 20, '92	\$52, sellers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$800,000	30,000	\$10	\$8	none	Dr. \$6,579.75	None	..	\$44, sellers.
Imperial Lighting Co., Ltd.	\$250,000	5,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$19,644.75	None	..	\$5.
Imperial Ind. China Bus. Co., Limited	\$1,000,000	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$14,136.45	21,944.14.8	10 per cent. for 1890 and 24 per cent. bonus	Aug. 9, '91	\$120, sellers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Manufacturing Co., Limited	\$150,000	3,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,000	\$1,129.07	56 per share for 1890	March 12, '92	\$163, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	\$150,000	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,400	\$5,447.76	6 per cent. for 1891	April 2, '92	\$14.
Hongkong Ice Co., Id.	\$125,000	5,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$459.55	Final div. 16 per cent. making 24 per cent. for 1891	..	..
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Limited	\$100,000	1,200	\$100	\$100	none	.....	for 1891	Feb. 12, '92	\$70, sellers.
Hongkong Industrial Cement Co., Ltd.	\$100,000	4,000	\$25	\$120	none	\$22,244.56	None	..	\$45, sellers.
Dairy Farm Co., Id.	\$100,000	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$29,274.19	3 per cent. for 1891	Feb. 10, '92	\$54.
Chinabank & Co., Id.	\$100,000	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$419.50	Mac. None	..	\$8, buyers.
Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Id.	\$100,000	1,200	\$100	\$50	none	.....	2.25% 5 per cent. for 1891	Mar. 14, '	